

BIG Continuance SALE

I Have Decided to continue
my sale another week to ac-
commodate my customers.

The Best Bargains that will be found in
Hendersonville is found below
New Goods Have Arrived!
Bought for Cash at a Bargain

200 Yards of Wool Cloth at 5c per yard.
300 Yards of 25c Dress Goods at 12 1-2 yard.
\$1.50 Men's Wool Flannel Shirts at 79 cents.
\$1.50 Wool Sweaters at 78c.
\$2.00 Men's Hats at 98c and 59c.
75c Wool Dress Goods at 39c.
20c Galatea at 11 1-2c per yard.
20c Told Du Nord's at 12 1-2c per yard.
Best 10c Outings at 8c per yard.

Ladies' Men's and Children's shoes at
50 per cent less.
\$3.00 Lap Robes at \$1.98—\$1.25 Men's
Caps at 39 cents.
Blankets worth \$1.75 at \$1.19.
\$1.50 Bed Spreads at 98c.

Shoes for Everybody
Endicott-Johnson, Biltrite and Steadfast
E. C. Scuffer shoes for Children
SUITS

Best blue serge suits at a bargain
Boys Suits \$2.98, worth \$5. Men's Suits \$3.48, worth
\$10. Men's Pants at a bargain.

You will find me at the Depot
I handle Country Produce as a Specialty

BIG TOM CARSON

In the Poultry Yard

THE WYANDOTTE.

I breed White and Golden and I wish to tell you now that I wouldn't exchange the Wyandotte for any other breed I ever saw. I have the Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Cornish Games and none I have ever had will come up to the Wyandotte as an all purpose fowl. They go to laying at about six months and they lay well, making them a good breed for one wishing lots of large brown eggs. They grow fast making them the fowl for broilers.

If you have never tried it take a Leghorn, Rock or Red and put them beside a Wyandotte cockerel, weighing about four or four and one half pounds and feel the difference in the least of the different breeds. I have always found the Wyandotte plump and round while the others are thin. This one thing will make them sell on the market for broilers better than any other breed.

I use the Philo System to certain extent in raising mine. I use his colony house with a scratch shed to them for my breeders, putting four or five hens and one male to the house. This gives me good strong chickens and lots of fertile eggs. I only have twenty-four hens now and during March I got from sixteen to twenty-two eggs per day. I have four setting now and average fourteen to eighteen per day. I do not believe there is any Leghorn which can beat that for a whole flock, yet they are not claimed to be in a class with the Leghorn when it comes to laying.

I use the fireless brooders for my young chicks and as soon as I can get them out of the incubator I put them in it. Last year out of a Cycle machine I got forty-five and raised them every one. They were hatched about the tenth or twelfth of March, in eight weeks they weighed two pounds and the prettiest bunch of chickens I ever saw for their age. I turned them out on the range and put young ones in the brooder again. About May or June I turn all my hens out and let them have the range for I think they do better when it is so warm. I think they moult quicker and this gives one a chance at the shows.

Let me say in conclusion that I intend to raise some good ones this year and will see you at the shows next winter.

DR. J. H. ORSBORNE,
Mount Croghan, S. C.

THE HEN HOUSE FOR HENS.

Is the hen house for man or for fowls? Is the first aim in building a house to satisfy the taste of the owner or to provide for the nature of the laying hen?

In reply to these questions I wish to set forth a few facts. The first consideration in building a house for laying hens is to meet the demands of the laws which govern the physical nature of the occupants. Among these demands may be mentioned sanitation, exercise, warmth, privacy, convenience. The second consideration is to provide for the owner's economy (in time, labor, and material) and convenience (in feeding, cleaning, and gathering eggs.)

There are four general physical habits of the laying hen. The scratches, feeds, lays, and roosts. Therefore, she should have rooms for scratching, feeding, laying, and roosting.

There are four general characteristics of the laying hen to be considered. She is affected by the weather, she is easily excited, she chooses privacy, and selects the highest point in the house to roost. Therefore, she should have a house to meet the changing conditions of weather (cold, heat, darkness, and light). Also the house should furnish a retreat, privacy, and the highest point for roosting.

I can show best how all these considerations are met by mentioning a house which I built in my back yard at the parsonage in David City, Nebraska. The house has met every requirement, and has tested one hundred per cent efficiency in egg production. To provide for a surplus of 20 pullets of a flock of 35, April 30th hatch, I built a house 6 by 8 feet, ground floor, at an expense of twelve dollars for material. The first floor was put one foot below the surface of the ground. Then above are the feeding, laying, and roosting floors respectively. Windows are set at half angle to catch the direct light and heat rays of the sun for the scratching and feeding floors. The cloth ventilation is placed at one end of the fourth or roosting floor. Litter, feed, and water are placed from the south side. The eggs are gathered and the roosts are cleaned through drop doors at the north.

The twenty pullets in the newly planned house laid 363 eggs during December; while the 18 pullets of the same hatch in an old style house of twice the dimensions, equally warmed, lighted, ventilated, laid one-third less eggs per pullet on the same rations during the same month. How is the difference accounted for? Simply the newly planned house meets all the conditions governing the nature of the laying hen. It also provides economy and convenience for the owner.

This house can be built by any one, portable, any length, and for any number of fowls. It is especially adapted for the "fresh air" method, and for an open summer house. In the brooding season it is convertible into three houses; namely, the two lower floors will provide for two flocks of chicks, while the upper two floors will remain

Mottled Anconas—Why We Breed Them and Our Reasons.

In the first place, we desired to stock our 50-acre farm, with the very best strain of laying fowls, that could be found, and after carefully investigating various breeds, we figured that the Mottled Ancona filled the bill completely, for they have size, are beautiful birds, have the yellow legs, or yellow mottled, which makes them good market fowls, after they have served their time as layers, and they lay larger eggs in pullet year, than the famous White Leghorn.

They are a very hardy, and vigorous bird, laying very early if properly grown, great foragers, and non-sitters, and very easy to tame.

Now with the qualities, we see no reason why a modern egg farm should not breed the Mottled Anconas, and we safely predict that in a few years, they will be the most common fowl bred in this country, and the classified ads in all poultry journals this season plainly show, that they are coming to the front faster than any other breed today.

Ancona breeders are very progressive, have three specialty clubs, and a very bright magazine devoted to this great breed, and we think no other breed supports this amount of specialty clubs, and a magazine to back them up.

We can safely predict that the specialty clubs alone, have over 3,000 members besides thousands of new breeders to raise Anconas this season.

On the Pacific Coast, they have gone Ancona mad, for almost every one in Washington and California are taking these birds up and they are very enthusiastic over them, and dealers in the East this year, have been taxed to their utmost to supply the demand for stock, eggs and baby chicks.

This is the best part of the business, for it is acknowledged that the best payers in poultry raising are the layers, and poultry farms that do not have layers, will very soon make a complete failure in the poultry business, and will make that very soon, if their birds are not good winter layers in the bargain.

This is where the modern 20th century egg machine pays for herself in a very short time, by producing the eggs through December, January and February when they bring in Cleveland and other big cities 50 to 60 cents per dozen for strictly fresh eggs.

So many people come to our farm, as we are very close to Cleveland, and, after viewing our stock and our buildings, they generally say, "Well, very soon with so many people starting in the poultry business, the egg trade will surely be overdone." Now right here we know there will never be an over-production and we predict for this season, that eggs will be higher than ever owing to the late season, and we predict that if we live for 50 years yet, poultry and eggs will always be at a premium, for the readers of this magazine must figure now, that 35 per cent of the population are trying to feed the rest, while years ago, 65 per cent was taking care of the 35 per cent; in other words, conditions are just the reversed, and the day will never come, especially in the poultry business, when there will be an over production in fowls and eggs.

We could write volumes as to the merits of this great fowl, but do not like to get too personal, or run down any other breed of fowls, for the country today certainly has some great strains in the larger breeds, but as we stated in the first part of this article, we think the Anconas are about the best for layers, and are here to stay forever.—J. O. Somers, Bedford, O.

Notes of the Poultry Yard.

Don't stop the war on the lice. If you have them down, keep them down. They will not increase so fast in the cold weather and that is the time to exterminate them.

When you dig the potatoes save the small ones for the hens. They are very fond of them when boiled and mixed with a little bran. A mess of them fed once in a while makes a variety for them and is a treat.

Have the runts and defective fowls been culled? They are only a bill of expense and the loss occasioned by their keep is usually charged to the flock as a whole, which is unfair. This should be charged to your own neglect. To keep up the vigor and utility of your flock the undesirable must be disposed of so there will be no danger of their eggs being set in the spring.

The heavy feeding of corn to poultry, especially where there is an abundance of good, hard, sharp grit, will bring on bad cases of indigestion, which in many ways resembles cholera. About ninety-two cases out of a hundred of indigestion. The end is the same, but the latter disease is not contagious.

Buy Old Hens From Breeders.

Any of our advertisers would be willing to dispose of many of their old stock of high-bred hens at sacrifice prices at this season of the year in order to make room for young stock. Beginners and small breeders have now the opportunity of getting new blood from the older breeders at low cost. These hens, called old ones, are, in reality, just in their prime for producing high-class birds next season. Write to our advertisers and get their prices and tell them you will get courteous replies and some low prices for good stock.

the quarters for the laying hens. I would be glad to hear from those who have used the four story house, and hear the testimony of others.
ROBERT A. HARRISON,
David City, Neb.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BUTTERCUP FOWLS.

(By Isaac F. Tillinghast, Secretary American Buttercup Club.)

Sicilian Buttercups, as the name implies, were first found native of the Island of Sicily, Italy, and hence they are classed as Mediterranean.

The origin of the breed dates back so far it is shrouded in obscurity, they having been kept, possibly for ages, by the peasants of their native land, for eggs and meat, with apparently no attempt to breed them to feather or uniformity of type in coloring, although their poultry of comb, and greenish colored shanks have long been maintained.

So far as I can learn, their original introduction into this country was first described by Carroll C. Loring of Massachusetts, who gave the story, so oft since repeated, of old Cephas Dawes, the New England sea captain, who more than fifty years ago brought to Boston, from Sicily, a cargo of raisins, oranges and figs. When his cargo was made up and he was ready to sail he was attracted by a coop of fowls offered in the market, and thinking to occasionally have a treat of fresh meat while on his journey home, he purchased them and took them aboard.

Captain Dawes soon noticed in them their "usual habit" of laying eggs, and they laid so continuously and well, large white eggs with very firm shells and rich, delicate flavor, and as they were of a specially gentle, quiet disposition, they soon became the pets of the entire crew, and fared well; and thus won the regard of captain and crew through unobtrusive worth, precisely as they have ever since done wherever they have been placed; for it is a very noticeable fact that whenever they are taken up they win their way to the final displacement of all competitors.

Mr. Loring, above referred to, is one of our well known, old-time poultrymen. I quote the following from one of his recent letters:

"I am the original introducer and breeder of Buttercups in this country. I have spent 53 years of my life in the scientific breeding of pure blooded; have originated several standard varieties; am original introducer in the United States of Barred Plymouth Rocks with Mr. Upham, in 1863; or Orpingtons, as exhibited at Music Hall, Boston, in 1888; and of Sicily Buttercups, or "Good Luck Fowls," in dearest, cozy, profitable success bringing of any fowl, in 1860.

"Sicily Buttercups are handsome, attractive, endearing fowls to every woman, and money makers for man. They are very tame, docile pets, somewhat larger than Leghorns. They bring success, comfort and profit to all who keep them. They were first brought from the Island of Sicily by Captain Dawes, in the bark "Fruiter," our farms joined and I first obtained them from him. I have always found them tremendous layers of large sized white eggs, very hardy, and splendid broilers.

"In 1865 I was bringing out the Barred Rocks; then later Dark Brahmas; then originated and brought out the Silver Pencilled Wyandottes and Partridge Wyandottes.

"I also imported 'Silver Brackels' from the grass district of Belgium, and 'Silver Campines' from the Pine Woods district of Belgium, but do not like them, and have discontinued both, as I found the Buttercups far superior.

"In 1894 I first began to put out the 'Sicilians,' and I then added the word 'Buttercup.' See Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animals Industry, for 1905. They there published the report of my breeding, etc.

"The speckled breasts and neck on Buttercups is wrong, and not of the true type. With kind treatment Buttercups become companions like a dog or a cat."

So much for the origin and history of Buttercups. Whatever popularity they gained during succeeding years, until very recently, was made entirely upon intrinsic merit; upon their record as remarkable egg-layers which spread from mouth to mouth. To the above I add the following from the writings of Mr. H. W. Dewey, President of the American Buttercup Club:

"A little later, John B. Gough, the great temperance advocate, obtained a trio of the breed, and still later, Rev. A. B. Browe, at the time a student in college, was presented with a trio.

"Fortunately these early importations either remained or become the property of owners who were interested in the establishment of this greatest of laying breeds was laid in America.

"The great and ever increasing demand for Buttercup fowls is a surprise to many poultrymen, especially to those who have come to depend upon extensive advertising to boom their favorites. The little hen from Sicily has surely come to the front, and she has come by way of always and everywhere making good. Her fame rests on a most enduring foundation. Briefly stated, Buttercups are easy keepers, good foragers, very hardy, mature early, are as quiet and domestic as Wyandottes or Rocks, a little above the Leghorn size, and wonderful layers of large white eggs.

"When I first became interested in Buttercup fowls, there was no Buttercup organization, and no Standard of Perfection. On inquiry I learned that unsuccessful attempts at organization had been made, but difficulties of the way had discouraged final effort. My small flock was laying steadily. And every egg my birds gave me seemed an appeal to do something to safeguard the purity of the breed. I found that I could depend upon a number of willing helpers, and the work of organization was undertaken. As a result we now have the American Buttercup Club, an da recognized Standard of Perfection. In testimony of appreciation of my efforts to bring an efficient organization into being, I was elected President of the Club, and associated with me as officers were men and women eminently qualified for the duties of their positions."